

1. The overall goal of emergency management is to:
 - a. Respond quickly to all emergencies and disasters.
 - b. Save lives, protect property, and protect the environment.
 - c. Prevent disasters from occurring.
 - d. Restore communities to pre-disaster condition.
2. The role of the local Emergency Program Manager could best be described as :
 - a. Coordinating resources and activities in all four phases of emergency management.
 - b. Always directing all operations at the scene of an emergency.
 - c. Usually working directly with the State and Federal governments.
 - d. Issuing press releases and making statements to the media about disasters.
3. A request for a Presidential Declaration of Disaster must be made by the:
 - a. Chief elected official of the affected area.
 - b. Governor of the affected State.
 - c. State Emergency Program Manager of the affected State.
 - d. Designated Federal Coordinating Officer.
4. An example of a Mitigation phase activity would be:
 - a. Training.
 - b. On-site operations to provide emergency assistance.
 - c. Building earthquake-resistant structures in earthquake zones.
 - d. Debris removal.
5. Providing Disaster Unemployment Assistance is an example of a _____ phase activity.
 - a. Mitigation
 - b. Preparedness
 - c. Response
 - d. Recovery
6. Most emergencies are handled at the local level without State or Federal assistance.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Which is the guiding document used to coordinate response and recovery actions?
 - a. Standard Operating Procedures
 - b. Emergency Operations Plan
 - c. Risk Management Plan
 - d. Community Comprehensive Plan
8. An individual will have responsibilities primarily in one of the four functional groups within emergency management. These functional groups are:
 - a. Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.
 - b. Incident Command, Safety, Operations, and Administration.
 - c. Federal government, State government, local government, private sector.
 - d. Policy, Coordination, Operational Response, and Field Response.
9. Which statement is true?
 - a. The four phases of the emergency management cycle usually overlap.
 - b. The four phases of the emergency management cycle have distinct beginnings and endings.
10. A hazard is defined as:
 - a. A quantified measure of risk.
 - b. A severity rating.
 - c. A dangerous event or circumstance that has the potential to lead to an emergency or disaster.
 - d. Vulnerability to a technological hazard.
11. One of the planning factors to be considered during a hazard analysis is:
 - a. Federal assistance that may be available.
 - b. How quickly the community can recover.
 - c. The speed of onset for each hazard.
 - d. What local industry can contribute to the response.
12. Training and exercising is an example of a _____ activity.
 - a. Mitigation
 - b. Preparedness
 - c. Response
 - d. Recovery
13. After a Presidential Disaster Declaration for individual assistance, Federal help may be for:
 - a. Aiding local officials.
 - b. Building contractors' repairs.
 - c. Medical and funeral expenses of individuals.
 - d. Contractors hauling debris.

14. Demographics is an element to survey for response priorities in a(n):
- Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan.
 - Emergency Operations Plan.
 - Hazard analysis.
 - Risk assessment.
15. The predicted impact that a hazard would have on people, services, and specific facilities and structures in the community is called:
- Hazard identification.
 - Risk.
 - Crisis index.
 - Sector profile
16. The _____ serves as a model for command, control, and coordination of a response operation.
- Emergency Operations Center
 - Standard Operating Procedures
 - Incident Command System
 - Emergency Operations Plan
17. An agreement between two government entities for mutual support to one another in time of emergency is called:
- Mutual Aid.
 - Services Contract.
 - Reciprocity.
 - Resource Sharing Contract.
18. Individuals responsible for logistics, planning, and finance during an emergency belong to which emergency management functional group?
- Coordination
 - Field Response
 - Operations
 - Policy
19. The State government has the pivotal role of coordinating and channeling national resources to meet local needs in a major disaster.
- True
 - False

20. Overall authority, roles, and functions during emergencies are established by the:
- a. Emergency Operations Center.
 - b. Emergency Operations Plan.
 - c. Incident Command System.
 - d. Federal Response Plan.
21. When the local community's resources are not adequate to deal with an emergency, mutual aid contracts offer a way to augment resources.
- a. True
 - b. False
22. Federal agencies mobilize their resources to respond to catastrophic disaster through:
- a. The Catastrophic Response Group.
 - b. A Presidential Declaration of Disaster.
 - c. The Federal Response Plan.
 - d. Civil Emergency Preparedness.
23. The eight emergency management core functions usually are the annexes to the Emergency Operations Plan.
- a. True
 - b. False
24. The thirteen emergency management program functions are activities during emergencies, and the eight core functions reflect how day-to-day activities are organized.
- a. True
 - b. False
25. Local emergency plans should be coordinated with _____.
- a. The community's comprehensive plan
 - b. The Incident Command System
 - c. The Federal Response Plan
 - d. Congressional representatives